

TER

TEREDINTHINE. } *adj.* [*terebinthine*, Fr. *terebinthum*, Lat.]
TEREDINTHINE. } Consisting of turpentine; mixed with turpentine.

Salt serum may be evacuated by urine, by *terebinthines*; as tops of pine in all our ale. *Flayr.*
To TEREBRATE. *v. a.* [*terebro*, Latin.] To bore; to perforate; to pierce.

Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trifurk, to burn, discuss, and *terebate*. *Brown's Vulgar Err.* b. ii.
Earth-worms are completely adapted to their way of life, for *terebating* the earth, and creeping. *Derham.*

TEREBRATION. *n. s.* [from *terebate*.] The act of boring or piercing.

Terebation of trees makes them prosper better; and also it maketh the fruit sweeter and better. *Bacon.*

TERGEMINOUS. *adj.* [*tergeninus*, Lat.] Threefold.

TERGIVERSATION. *n. s.* [*tergum* and *verso*, Lat.]

1. Shift; subterfuge; evasion.

Writing is to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being free from passions and tergiversations. *Bishop Bramhall.*

2. Change; fickleness.

The colonel, after all his tergiversations, lost his life in the king's service. *Clarendon.*

TERM. *n. s.* [*terminus*, Latin.]

1. Limit; boundary.

Corruption is a reciprocal to generation; and they two are as nature's two terms or boundaries, and the guides to life and death. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.* N^o. 328.

2. [*Terme*, Fr.] The word by which a thing is expressed. A word of art.

To apply notions philosophical to plebeian terms, or to say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term or nomenclature for it, be but shifts of ignorance. *Bacon.*

Those parts of nature into which the chaos was divided, they signified by dark and obscure names, which we have expressed in their plain and proper terms. *Burmet.*

In painting, the greatest beauties cannot always be expressed for want of terms. *Dryden.*

Had the Roman tongue continued vulgar, it would have been necessary, from the many terms of art required in trade and in war, to have made great additions to it. *Swift.*

3. Words; language.

Would curses kill, as doth the mandrakes groan, I would invent as bitter searching terms, As curst, as harsh, as horrible to hear. *Shakespeare.*

God to Satan first his doom apply'd, Though in mysterious terms. *Milton.*

4. Condition; stipulation.

Well, on my terms thou wilt not be my heir? *Dryden.*

Enjoy thy loves, since such is thy desire, Live though unhappy, live on any terms. *Dryden.*

Did religion bestow heaven without any terms or conditions, indifferently upon all, there would be no infernal. *Bentley.*

We flattered ourselves with reducing France to our own terms by the want of money, but have been still disappointed by the great sums imported from America. *Addison.*

5. [*Termin*, old French.] Time for which any thing lasts; a limited time.

I am thy father's spirit, Doom'd for a certain term to walk the night. *Shakespeare.*

Why should Rome fall a moment ere her time? No; let us draw her term of freedom out In its full length, and spin it to the last. *Addison.*

6. [In law.] The time in which the tribunals, or places of judgment, are open to all that list to complain of wrong, or to seek their right by course of law or action; the rest of the year is called vacation. Of these terms there are four in every year, during which matters of justice are discussed: one is called Hilary term, which begins the twenty-third of January, or, if that be Sunday, the next day following, and ends the twenty-first of February; another is called Easter term, which begins eighteen days after Easter, and ends the Monday next after Ascension-day; the third is Trinity term, beginning the Friday next after Trinity Sunday, and ending the Wednesday-foresight after; the fourth is Michaelmas term, beginning the sixth of November, or, if that be Sunday, the next day after, and ending the twenty-eighth of November. *Cowell.*

The term suiters may speed their business: for the end of these sessions delivereth them space enough to overtake the beginning of the terms. *Carew.*

Too long vacation hasten'd on his term. *Milton.*

Those men employed as justices daily in term time consult with one another. *Hale.*

What are these to those vast heaps of crimes Which terms prolong. *Dryden.*

To TERM. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To name; to call.

Men term what is beyond the limits of the universe imaginary space, as if no body existed in it. *Locke.*

TERMAGANCY. *n. s.* [from *termagant*.] Turbulence; tumultuousness.

By a violent termagancy of temper, she may never suffer him to have a moment's peace. *Barker.*

TERMAGANT. *adj.* [*teryn* and *magan*, Saxon, eminently powerful.]

1. Tumultuous; turbulent.

'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot termagant Scot had paid me scot and lot too. *Shakespeare Henry IV.* p. i.

2. Quarrelsome; scolding; furious.

The eldest son a termagant, imperious, prodigal, profigate wench. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*

TERMAGANT. *n. s.* A scold; a bawling turbulent woman. It appears in *Shakespeare* to have been anciently used of men.

I could have such a fellow whipt for o'erdoing termagant; it outherod's Herod. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

For zeal's a dreadful termagant, That teaches faints to tear and rant. *Andræas, p. iii.*

She threw his periwig into the fire: well, said he, thou art a brave termagant. *Tales, N^o. 54.*

The spires of fiery termagants in flame Mount up, and take a filibuster's name. *Pope.*

TERMER. *n. s.* [from *term*.] One who travels up to the term. Nor have my title leaf on posts or walls, Or in cleft sticks, advanced to make calls For termers, or some clerk-like serving man. *B. Johnson.*

TERMINABLE. *adj.* [from *terminate*.] Limitable; that admits of bounds.

To TERMINATE. *v. a.* [*termino*, Lat. *terminer*, Fr.]

1. To bound; to limit.

Bodies that are solid, separable, terminated and moveable, have all sorts of figures. *Locke.*

2. To put an end to: as, to terminate any difference.

To TERMINATE. *v. n.* To be limited; to end; to have an end; to attain its end.

That God was the maker of this visible world was evident from the very order of causes; the greatest argument by which natural reason evinces a God: it being necessary in such a chain of causes to ascend to, and terminate in, some first; which should be the original of motion, and the cause of all other things, but itself be caused by none. *South.*

The wisdom of this world, its designs and efficacy, terminate on this side heaven. *South's Sermon.*

Ere I the rapture of my wish renew, I tell you then, it terminates in you. *Dryden's Aurengzeib.*

TERMINATION. *n. s.* [from *terminate*.]

1. The act of limiting or bounding.

2. Bound; limit.

Its earthly and salinious parts are so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous, and not discreted by atomical terminations. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*

3. End; conclusion.

4. [In grammar; *terminatio*, Latin; *terminaison*, Fr.] End of words as varied by their significations.

Those rude heaps of words and terminations of an unknown tongue, would have never been so happily learnt by heart without some smoothing artifice. *Watts.*

5. Word; term. Not in use.

She speaks poniards, and every word stabs; if her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her, she would infect to the North star. *Shakespeare.*

TERMINUS. *n. s.* [*terminus*, Latin.] A tumour.

Terminus is of a blackish colour; it breaks, and within a day the pustule comes away in a slough. *Weyman.*

TERMLESS. *adj.* [from *term*.] Unlimited; boundless.

These betraying lights look not up towards termless joys, nor down towards endless sorrows. *Raleigh.*

TERMLY. *adv.* [from *term*.] Term by term; every term.

The fees or allowances that are termly given to these deputies I preterm.

The clerks are partly rewarded by that means also, besides that termly fee which they are allowed. *Bacon.*

TERNARY. *adj.* [*ternarius*, Fr. *ternarius*, Lat.] Proceeding by threes; consisting of three.

TERNARY. } *n. s.* [*ternarius*, Lat. *ternio*, Lat.] The number three.

TERNION. } ber three.

These nineteen consonants stood in such confused order, some in ternaries, some in pairs, and some single. *Hobbes.*

TERRACE. *n. s.* [*terrace*, French; *terracia*, Italian.] A small mount of earth covered with grass.

He made her gardens not only within the palaces, but upon terraces raised with earth over the arched roofs, planted with all sorts of fruits. *Temple.*

Fear broke my slumbers, I no longer slay, But mount the terrace, thence the town survey. *Dryden.*

To TERRACE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

The reception of light into the body of the building must now be supplied, by terracing any story which is in danger of darkness. *Watson's Architect.*

Clermont's terraced height and Esther's groves. *Temple.*

TERRAQUEOUS. *adj.* [*terra* and *aqua*, Latin.] Composed of land and water. *The*

TER

TER

The *terracqueous* globe is, to this day, nearly in the same condition that the universal deluge left it. *Woodward.*

TERRENE. *adj.* [*terrenus*, Lat.] Earthly; terrestrial.

They think that the same rules of decency which serve for things done unto *terrene* powers, should universally decide what is fit in the service of God. *Hosker, b. v.*

Our *terrene* moon is now eclips'd. *Shakespeare.*

And it portends alone the fall of Antony. *Shakespeare.*

God set before him a mortal and immortal life, a nature celestial and *terrene*; but God gave man to himself. *Raleigh.*

Over many a tract Of heav'n they march'd, and many a province wide, Tenfold the length of this *terrene*. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

TERRE-BLUE. *n. s.* [*terre* and *bleu*, Fr.] A sort of earth.

Terre-blue is a light, loose, friable kind of lapis armenus. *Woodward's Meth. Fossils.*

TERRE-VERTE. *n. s.* [French.] A sort of earth.

Terre-verte owes its colour to a slight admixture of copper. *Woodward's Meth. Fossils.*

Terre-verte, or green earth, is light; it is a mean betwixt yellow ochre and ultramarine. *Dryden's Duffessy.*

TERREOUS. *adj.* [*terreus*, Lat.] Earthy; consisting of earth.

There is but little similitude betwixt a *terreous* humidity and plantal germinations. *Glazville's Scop.*

According to the temper of the *terreous* parts at the bottom, variously begin inanimacies. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

TERRESTRIAL. *adj.* [*terrestris*, Lat.]

1. Earthly; not celestial.

Far passing th' height of men *terrestrial*, Like an huge giant of the Titan race. *Spenser.*

Terrestrial heav'n! danc'd round by other heav'ns That shine, yet bear their bright officious lamps, Light above light. *Milton.*

Thou brought'st Briareus with his hundred hands, So call'd in heav'n; but mortal men below By his *terrestrial* name Egeon know. *Dryden.*

2. Consisting of earth's *terreous*. Improper.

I did not confine these observations to land or *terrestrial* parts of the globe, but extended them to the fluids. *Woodward.*

To TERRESTRIAL. *v. a.* [*terrestis* and *facio*, Latin.] To reduce to the state of earth.

Though we should affirm, that heaven were but earth celestial, and earth but heaven *terrestrial*; or, that each part above had an influence on its divided affinity below; yet to single out these relations is a work to be effected by revelation. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv.*

TERRESTRIOUS. *adj.* [*terrestris*, Lat. *terrestre*, Fr.] Terrestrial; earthy; consisting of earth.

This variation proceedeth from *terrestrious* eminences of earth respecting the needle. *Brown.*

TERRIBLE. *adj.* [*terribilis*, Fr. from *terribilis*, Lat.]

1. Dreadful; formidable; causing fear.

In the most terrible and nimble stroke Of quick, cross lightning. *Shakespeare King Lear.*

Fit love for gods Not terrible, though terror be in love. *Milton.*

Thy native Latium was thy darling care, Prudent in peace, and terrible in war. *Prior.*

2. Great so as to offend: a colloquial hyperbole.

Being dispos'd by the terrible coldness of the season, he reported himself till the weather should mend. *Clarendon.*

I began to be in a terrible fear of him, and to look upon myself as a dead man. *Weyman.*

TERRIBLENESS. *n. s.* [from *terrible*.] Formidableness; the quality of being terrible: dreadfulness.

Having quite lost the way of nobleness, he strove to climb to the height of *terribleness*. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Their *terribleness* is owing to the violent confusion and laceration of the parts. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TERRIBLY. *n. s.* [from *terrible*.]

1. Dreadfully; formidably; so as to raise fear.

The polish'd steel gleams terribly from far, And every moment nearer shows the war. *Dryden.*

2. Violently; very much.

The poor man quall'd terribly. *Gulliver's Travels.*

TERRIER. *n. s.* [*terrier*, Fr. from *terra*, earth.]

1. A dog that follows his game underground.

The fox is earth'd, but I shall send my two *terriers* in after him. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*

2. [*Terrier*, Fr.] A survey or register of lands.

King James's canons require that the bishops procure a *terrier* to be taken of such lands. *Ayliffe.*

3. [From *terebro*, Lat.] A vimble; auger or borer. *Ans.*

TERRIFIC. *adj.* [*terrificus*, Latin.] Dreadful; causing terror.

The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field, Of huge extent sometimes, with brazen eyes And hairy mane *terrific*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. vii.*

The British navy through ocean vast Shall wave her double cross, t' extreme climes *terrific*. *Phillips.*

TES

To TERRIFY. *v. a.* [*terror* and *facio*, Latin.] To fright; to shock with fear; to make afraid.

Thou scarest me with dreams, and *terrify* me through visions. *Job vii. 14.*

Simon slandered Onias, as if he had *terrified* Heliodorus. *2 Mac. iv. 1.*

In nothing *terrified* by your adversaries. *Phil. iv. 28.*

Neither doth it becom this most wealthy state to be *terrified* from that which is right with any changes of war. *Kneller.*

The amazing difficulty of his account will rather *terrify* than inform him, and keep him from setting heartily about such a task as he despairs ever to go through with. *South.*

Meteors for various purposes to form; The breeze to cheer, to *terrify* the storm. *Blackmore.*

TERRITORY. *n. s.* [*territorium*, law Latin; *territoire*, Fr.] Land; country; dominion; district.

Linger not in my *territories* longer than swiftest expedition will give thee time to leave our royal court. *Shakespeare.*

They erected a house within their own *territory*, half way between their fort and the town. *Hayward.*

He saw wide *territory* spread Before him, towns, and rural works between. *Milton.*

Ne'er did the Turk invade our *territory*, But fame and terror doubl'd still their files. *Danham.*

Arts and sciences took their rise, and flourish'd only in those small *territories* where the people were free. *Swift.*

TERROUR. *n. s.* [*terror*, Lat. *terreor*, Fr.]

1. Fear communicated.

Amaze and *terror* seiz'd the rebel host, The thunder when to roll. *Milton.*

With *terror* through the dark aerial hall. *Milton.*

2. Fear received.

It is the coward *terror* of his spirit That dares not undertake. *Shakespeare King Lear.*

They shot thorough both the walls of the town and the bulwark also, to the great *terror* of the defendants. *Kneller.*

They with conscious *terrors* vex me round. *Milton.*

Of *terror*, foul and ugly to behold, Horrid to think, how horrible to feel. *Milton.*

The pleasures and *terrors* of the main. *Blackmore.*

3. The cause of fear.

Lords of the street, and *terrors* of the way. *Anonym.*

Those enormous *terrors* of the Nile. *Prior.*

So spake the grisly *terror*. *Milton.*

TERSE. *adj.* [*ters*, Fr. *teris*, Lat.]

1. Smooth.

Many stones precious and vulgar, although *terse* and smooth, have not this power attractive. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

2. Cleanly written; neat; elegant without pompousness.

To raw numbers and unfinished verse, Sweet sound is added now to make it *terse*. *Dryden.*

These accomplishments in the pulpit appear by a quaint, *terse*, florid style, rounded into periods without propriety or meaning. *Swift's Miscel.*

TERTIAN. *n. s.* [*tertiana*, Lat.] Is an ague intermitting but one day, so that there are two fits in three days.

Tertians of a long continuance do most menace this symptom. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

To TERTIATE. *v. a.* [*tertio*, *tertius*, Lat.] To do any thing the third time.

TESSELLATED. *adj.* [*tesella*, Lat.] Variegated by squares.

Van Helmont produced a stone very different from the *tesellated* pyrites. *Woodward on Fossils.*

TEST. *n. s.* [*test*, Fr. *testa*, Italian.]

1. The cupel by which refiners try their metals.

2. Trial; examination; as by the cupel.

All thy vexations Were but my trials of thy love, and thou Haft strangely flood the *test*. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

Let there be some more *test* made of my metal, Before so noble and so great a figure Be stamp'd upon it. *Shakespeare's Ides of March.*

They who thought worst of the Scots, did not think there would be no fruit or discovery from that *test*. *Clarendon.*

What use of oaths, of promises, or of *test*? Where men regard no God but interest. *Waller.*

Thy virtue, prince, has flood the *test* of fortune Like purest gold, that, tortur'd in the furnace, Comes out more bright, and brings forth all its weight. *Add.*